the Proofs.

[From the Herald, Nov. 7, 1854.]
THE RESULT OF THE COMPENSION OF AMERICAN MINISTERS AT OSTEND—THE IMMEDIATE ACQUISITION OF

TERS AT OSTEND—THE IMMEDIATE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

OUR private advices enable us to state with artainty be result of the ministerial and ambassadarial confessor recently held at Ostend, and the object of which as, it appears, to determine upon a line of policy by hich our difficulties with Spain would be adjusted, and at government induced to make reparation for past strages and indignities upon our citicas and commerce, well as security for the future.

The conference necessarily brought up for discussion a peculiar position in which the government of the inted States is placed by the sfussal of Spain to afford by suitable satisfaction for the Black Warrior and other trages; or, indeed, to constnue negotiations upon the blect. Matters have arrived at that crisis where not sing is left for the United States she either to abandon a whole question, or to continue it in a manner which line the oppinion of Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule, as are not surprised to learn that they agreed to recommend that the government of the United States should clare, in effect, that our safety demanded and our interests required we should purchase or take Cuba at 100.

Mr. Buchanan is a statesman of experience and reflection, and his recommendation will necessarily carry with try great weight. It is difficult to imagine he would suggest the adoption of such a decided course were he not sonvinced, not only that this is the proper time to strike a decisive blow, but that it is useless to expect Spain to lo us justice unles compelled to it.

Thus fortified, it is not improbable Mr. Pierce may actapen the advice now given. Whatever course is determined upon, the action must be prompt. The Cortes meets at Madrid next month. The ultimatum of the Daited States should be made known during its session. Should the administration determine to take firm and progressive ground in this matter, it is supposed the some squadron will be sent to Havana, Matsazas and tobar ports of Cuba—thus lending a moral influence to the arguments used in favor of its acquisition. This strength is intention of acting upon the suggestions of President's intention of acting upon the suggestions of fir. Buchanan and his conferers. We look with interest to the developement of the affair, but with little confi-lence in the firmness of the government at Washington.

[From the Herald, Jan. 9, 1855 ] MINISTRATION-ABANDONMENT OF CUBA-RESIG

NATION OF SOULE.

As all inquiry into the Ostend conference, on the part of the House of Representatives, has been practically defeated by the reference of the resolution of inquiry to the Committee on Foreign Relations, it is due to the public that a brief, comprehensive and reliable narrative of all the transactions which led to the calling of the conference in question, as well as the events which have subsequently taken place, should be given. We propose to fill up the hiatus which now exists by a plain statement, free from bias, and with as little comment as practicable.

when Mr. Soule was appointed Minister to Spain, he accepted the position with the distinct understanding that the acquisition of Guba was a leading policy of the administration, and that to that end all his energies were to be directed. From the first moment of his arrival at Madrid this idea was the key note to his whole conduct. When he was charged with demanding reparation for the Black Warrior outrage, it was deemed a string opportunity to review all the various outrages which had been committed by the authorities of Guba upon our citizens and commerce for a long series of years; and accordingly Mr. Soule did not confine himself to a mere monetary claim for damages, but also demanded a suitable apology.

the result of the content the fith of November the Herarm article of the 7th of November contradicted or impeached.

We now come to the period when, for the first time, a We now come to the period when, for the first time, a was determined upon by the President and Cabinata was determined upon by the President was determined upon by the Pr Ne now come to the period when, for the first time, a change was determined upon by the President and Cabinet in their Cuba policy. It was found that the passage of the Nebraska bill had stirred up an excitement shroughout the country upon sectional grounds, second, perhaps, not even to the agitation in 1850. The abolitionists were sweeping the North, and the administration was carried away and almost annihilated by the flood. Mr. Marcy, who had been a tardy and unwilling convert to the necessity or expediency of that measure, suddenty became convinced that unless the agitation was allowed to die out upon the meagre food of the theory that alarry was not being extended by the Nebraska bill, the whole country would irretrievably be abolitionized. He believed that to press the annexation of Cuba—a new slave State—would at this time be madness; and he therefore set his foot down against the views advocated by Mesars. Buchanan, Mason, and Sould. The discussions in the Cabinet were frequent and animated. Mr. Pierce at first sided with the Ostend Conference, and Mr. Coshing exerted all his ability to combat Mr. Marcy's resolve. It was pending this discussion that the rumor obtained currency that Mr. Marcy was about to retire from the State Department; and there is no doubt he would have retired sconer than yield his convictions as to the impolicy of forcing the acquisition of Cuba whilst the public mind was still feverish over the Nebraska bill. But Mr. Marcy at length carried his point. The policy of the administration was changed; and instead of Mr. Soule receiving a reply to the joint despatch, approving of its views, as he had a right to expect from all the incidents of the past, he was written to to proceed without delay to Madrid, and re-open the negotiations which he had closed, asking for reparation and an apology for the Black Warrior affair, but instructing him to use no threats, and to avoid all occasion for irritation. Thus stands the matter now.

It can readily be imagined that Mr. Soulé received this

threats and to avoid all occasion for irritation. Thus stands the matter now.

It can readily be imagined that Mr. Soulé received this last despatch from Mr. Marcy with feelings of unmixed surprise and indignation. Acting upon instructions, he had preased the Spanish government for reparation and apology for past outrages; and failing to receive either, he had abruptly closed the negotiations. How can he re-open them with homor to himself? An apology already refused, can he worthily represent the United States by sueing humbly for that which in its very nature must be given as a matter of right, and not as a charity, in order to possess any merit whatever? These are Mr. Scule's views, we have the best authority for declaring.

declaring.

We feel, therefore, authorized to announce that Mr. Soule has resigned his position as Minister to Spain, and will speedily return to the United States with feelings of hostility towards the administration and determined to lay all the facts before the country. This will at once bring up the Caba question, and force the administration to show its hand. Mr. Marcy is firmly seated in the State Department, and he is as firmly opposed to the annexation of Cuba at this time. Whatever his faults, he is not lacking in courage; and we may, therefore, expect to witness an interesting and bloody fight.

Sight.

As for Mr. Buchanan, he will return home dispirited.

He has not been able to achieve any results in England, and to a man of his promisence the glitter of a court is a peer recompense for the less of the quiet and repose of his country seat near Lancaster.

[From the Herald, Jan. 10, 1855.]
THE OSTEND CONFERENCE—ABANDONMENT OF THE

We yesterday gave a succinct harrative of the occurreaces which led to the Ostend conference, and the
changed position of the administration with regard to
the acquisition of Cubs. We to-day proceed to state in
detail the substance of the celebrated joint despatch
signed by Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule, now
carefully filed away on one of the shelves of the State
Department at Washington.
Some of the English papers, in alluding to our article
of November 7th last, in which we published the result
rectness, by urgina the accurate to the contraction.

carefully filed away on one of the shelves of the State
Department at Washington.

Some of the English papers, in silluding to our article
of November 7th last, in which we published the result
of the Ostend conference, attempt to invalidate itz conrectness, by urging that it is absurd to suppose Mesarx.
Bechanan, Mason and Scolls would recommend the government of the United States to say to Spain, you must
either sell Cubs or we will take it. To their mind it appears as if even American diplomacy would not be guilty
of the bufloonery of presenting Spain a bag of dollars in
one hand and a dagger in the other, and politely requesting her to choose whichever horn of the dilemma she
sancied. But these journalists must be very shallow,
indeed, if they really suppose our publication mesart
anything of the kind. We stated then, and we reiterate
it, that the joint despatch recommended "that the government of the United States should declar, in effect,
that our honor demanded and our interest required we
must either porchase or take Cuba." Cannot our sapist London contemporaries understand that the gover i
st London contemporaries understand that the gover i-

ment of Spain could be made to feel that this was the fixed policy of the United States, without the use of any offensity words, or any beligreent demonstrations?

The joint despatch—the result of the official diplomatic conference at Oxtend—covers some ten or afteen sheets of paper, and states as fully as such narrow limits admit, the actual position of affairs in Spain, as well as the policy which, in the opinion of the members of the conference, should be adopted by the United States. It is there suggested that our government should authories a representation to be made of the fact that the whole colonial policy of Spain in the island of Cuba seems to have been based upon a determination to leave no means untried to disturb our commerce, insult our citizens, and intence and irritate the public mind of the United States; that the people of Cuba, feeing from oppression, find a refuge on our shores, and their wrongs a responsive echo in our hearts; that Spain, laboring under pecuniary and social distress—pressed by England's power, must, no matter what he hesitation, be mersly an instrument in the hands of her powerful ally to carry out a system'of annoyance to the United States, and to do all in her power to check and harass our commerce. Not satisfied with the establishment of a tariif which excludes us from a participation in the benefits of the markets of Cuba, she seeks by a system of apprenticeship, to affect also our social and political institutions. Can any one for a moment suppose that Canada would now be a dependency of the British crown, if a liberal government and free institutions had not prevaided there; if, instead of encouraging trade and intercourse with us, directly the contrary policy had been pursued; and if our citizens, when visiting the provinces, were treated with indignity, imprisoned and driven out? Yet such, the despatch urges, is the condition of Cuba, and its position towards the United States.

Arriving at these conclusions, it becomes evident that Spain cannot hope much loager to

are English policy and European diplomacy are triumphant.

We have done our duty in laying before the public the facts connected with the Ostend conference; and whenever the documents are published, they will corroborate all we have stated. In the House of Representatives the attempt to elief the information was parried by the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Is there not independence enough in the Senate to call for the despatches, and to compel he President either to decline acceding to the request, and thus tacilty acknowledge the correctness of our disclosures; or, by boldly sending the documents to Congress, let the country know what course he has adopted, and the reasons which have induced so marked a change in his foreign policy?

The Army Appointments.

closures; or, by boldly sending the documents to Congress, let the country know what course has adopted, and the reasons which have induced so marked a change in his foreign policy?

The Army Appointments.

BEN. M'CULLOCH'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT. [From the Washington intelligenser, March 12.] Washington, March 12.] Washington, March 19, 1855.

Itake leave to request that you will oblige me by giving the enclosed letter a place in your paper of Monday morning. It will be an answer to the many inquiries which are daily addressed to me, and will correct various mistaken speculations which have found their way to the newspapers in relation to my nomination as a major of cavalry. Respectfully, your obedient servant.

BEN. MCCULLOCH.

TO HIS EXCELIENCY THE PRESHEET:—

SIR—I respectfully beg leave to decline the appointment of major of cavalry, and briefly to state some of the reasons that govern me in doing so.

I thought, and still think, civilians had a right to expect some of the appointments as field officers of the new regiments, and I believe that Congress would not have passed the bill raising them had it been known that all the appointments of high grade were to be made from the srmy, with but one single exception. Out of all the gallant mes who led our troops to battle and to victory in Mexico surely some could have been found competent and worthy to command a regiment or a battalion. Nor was the Ingrease of the army, as it seems to me, made especially to benefit those who were already in the service. In making the appointments one of these views appears to have been entertained, either of which would place me in an awkward position.

Under the latter view I have no claims, not being in the army, and by my acceptance of the proferred appointment uncer the former it would be saying to my gallant countrymen, I alone am worthy of more than a captaincy. This superiority I do not claim, but, on the country, I believe there are many who would not only have been good appointments, but would be necessary to the pr

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

The Panama Railroad—Transportation of Freight.

The Panama Railroad—Transportation of Freight.

I have been chasing around for several days, endeavoring to find out the cost of freight via Panama to San Francisco. I learned at the office of T. P. Stanton, 56 South street, that a package of merchandise can be sent through to San Francisco in thirty or forty days, for 35 per square foot, or six cents per pound for heavy goods. This is a very important change. A box of goods (mixed hardware's measuring two cubic feet, will weigh nearly 100 pounds, which has usually cost \$40 to \$50, can now be sent for \$5 or \$8. The difference in lighter goods will not be so great. But insemuch as the Pacific Mail Steamer Company and the Panama Railroad Company seem to be asleep as to the great importance to the public of this change, you can, if you will, publish this fact to the world a little absad of them, as you are of every one else in matters of importance to the public.

A little more reduction in price per cubic foot, will fetch from Europe, via steam, an enormous quantity of valuable goods to go via Panama to San Francisco.

As soon as shippers are sware they can send a large trunk or box to California in thirty or forty days, atfrom \$10 to \$20, every variety of merchandise will be sent. Manufacturers and others at a distance, do not know of this change, and I think some remarks from you can this point will be to them of great importance. Stanton has up a steamer for merchandise, at the above named rates, now, to go through, it is expected, in about thirty or forty days.

W H Aspis wall went out to make the arrangements by last steamer, but I suppose he will not bind the company until his return, when he shall have perfected all the machinery. But the public want a little timely notice also.

New York, March S, 1855.

N. March 10, 1865.

with Europe—The Importance of this Trade to Eng-land—The Way Congressional Resolutions are Kept in the Dark—The Resolution of Inquiry into the Gardiner Claim—A. G. Benson and the Lebos Islands, &c., &c. Claim—A. G. Benson and the Lebon Islands, &c., &c.
One of the most important proceedings of the South,
just at this time, is an effort, which promises to be successful, to practicalize the idea, so long harped upon, of
direct trade in cotton with Europe. From most of the
Southern States agents have been despatched to the
principal continental courts of Europe to ask and impor-Southern States agents have been despatched to the principal continental courts of Europe to ask and importance of cotton in the raw material within their respective dominions. The importance of this movement in its consequences, especially to England, is very clear. For a long time Blackwood has been demonstrating the value of the American cotton trade to England, estimating the amount of the imports from the United States each year, in the raw state, to be in value about one hundred and twenty millions of dollars per annum. Upon this capital, directly and incirectly, she employs more than half of her working population, engaged on the seas, in her manufactories, at her cotton looms, in her stores and warehouses, spinning her cotton owns, in her stores and warehouses, spinning her cotton years, exporting it to the continent, and back to the United States. To rob England of her monopoly of this trade would reduce her to great distress, even if it would not make her a bank rupt within a short time. Dickens, in his cogitations upon the importance and magnitude of the American cotton trade to Europe, has wisely said that she was dependent upon this trade for her very existence or, to use his own language, "The perpetuity of England hangs upon a thread of cotton." A low is about to be struck at England from the Southern States of this confederacy, through this very interest, which Dickens and Blackwood and all the wise heads of the present day of England, ert make so by high." Secretly this work of preparation to rob England of this trade has been going on in the South, and now the onganizations against her are already completed. The programme of the Southern men is, first to have cotton received upon the continent free of duty. With this riew agents, while I write, are before the Emperor of Russia, France and the Germanic nations. The Carr, particularly, is expected to look with favor upon this movement, and to favor it with all his abpit has deponent of the south and had subscribed from the principal planters in

had water in them. I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know there was water in the casks.

Q.—Then how do you know they were to balance the similar of dollars in the Lobos Island guano adventures under Mr. Fillmore's administration. It will be remembered that in 1852 Mr. Benson embarted about a million of dollars in the Lobos island guano trade, under the assurance of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore that American citizens should be protected in this trade. As soon as Mr. Benson was fairly at work under these Exsecutive assurances the protection of the government was withdrawn and Mr. Benson ruined. Is settling the question Peru agreed to pay Mr. Benson \$20 per ton for all the vessels he had engaged for this trade. This was some cooking done while I was on board; those for all the vessels he had engaged for this trade. This was some cooking done while I was on board; those of the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know that

Washington, March 12, 1855.

Mr. Soule's Views of the Ostend Correspondence—De-nunciations of the Administration by the late Minister —Major Ben McCulloch's Resignation—The Washington Star and its "Correct Information"—Gen. Rusk's Characteristic Reply to the President—The Central American Expedition about Leaving—Col. Kinney on his "Own Hook"—The City again Quiet, dc., dc.
The publication in the Herand of the notorious, if not celebrated Ostend correspondence, is exciting a general interest and volumes of comment. Mr. Soule him-

self speaks freely on the subject, and is delighted to see

it in the Herald. He feels conscious of having the large end of the log, and mentally exclaims, "Let him laugh who wins." Indeed, he expresses a positive pride in his participation in the affair, (being the author of in his participation in the affair, (being the author of the report of the conference,) and says the record will convict the administration of treachery to him, and of misrable vacillation in its foreign policy.

Although Mr. Soul' is pleased with the publication of the Ostend correspondence, yet he is down on the administration, and on Mr. Marcy in particular. He scruples not to express himself a the severest terms of the President and his whole Cabinet. He says he considers himself deeply wronged in being deserted by the administration while laboring to carry out its expressed instructions regarding the foreign policy of the country, and that in justice to himself, and in vindication of his own regulation, he desires a full and complete exposition of the whole transaction. Verily, the "Ostend Congress" was not all "mounthine," as stated by the Star of this city.

the whole transaction. Verily, the "Ostend Congress" was not all "moonshine," as stated by the Star of this city.

In my last letter I alluded to the fact that Major Ben McCulloch had declined the commission tendered him by the President of the United States—a fact notorious on the streets in Washington. The Star of this city has been pleased to pronounce this one of the "lies of the Hunald," and adds:—"It is not true that Ben McCulloch has resigned the commission in the new regiments tendered him by the President, nor has he addressed the President any letter relating thereto."

This is what the Star calls "correct information for the people," and is about as correct as what generally appears in that sheet. I repeat that Major McCulloch has not only declined the commission but has written a stinging letter to the President, which was read by several gentlemen before being descatched to the White House. Let time decide between the Star and your correspondent as to who gives correct "information." The Ostend Conference was not all "moonshine," and Ben McCulloch leaves to-day for Texas, to resume his labors as United States Marhal for that State, after positively refusing te withdraw his letter, as requested by the President.

Gen. Rusk, of Texas, called on his Excellency on Satur-

refusing to withdraw his letter, as requested by the President.

Gen. Rusk, of Texas, called on his Excellency on Saturday last, and asked the appointment of a young triend, civilian, to a lieutenacy in one of the new regiments, and was informed that the officers were to no taken from the army. "What can I do, sir?" asked the President, "surrounded as I am by the army." "I would do just as I d—d pleased," responded the old texam. His application was then filled for consideration. Surrounded by the army, indeed. Has it come to this, that the sword and the bayonet is to regulate the action of an American President? If this be so, then "the hour for revolution as thand," as declared by Mr. Campbell in the House of Representatives.

Col. Kinexy left us resterday, on route for Contral America. He stops a few days in Philadelphia and New York. The company, of which he is the agent, fariest to comply with their engagement to raise a certain amount of fonds for the expedition, and the Colonel has had to resort to his own resources to raise the necessary means, by hypothecating his fire landed estates in Texas. One gentleman here advanced him \$40,000, and others smaller amounts.

smaller amounts.

The city is as quiet as the country, and but new and then can a politician be seen. The hotels and boarding houses are empty.

Supreme Court.

Admissions to the Bar.—Thomas H. Lamdon, Alexander C. Wilson, P. V. Van Daren, Thomas Boese, Samuel Hirsch, Chas. K. Greham George C. Vernam, Charles Smith, Wayman Striker, Ambroes Bioge'and; James Sandford, son of the late Judge Lewis A, Sandford, and a member of the bar of California.

The Alleged Flitbustering Expedition to Cuba.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Hon. Judge Hall.
The United States vs. The Steamer Massachusetts.—Jas.

O. Stackpool was the last witness examined on Saturday He deposed that he is a mariner, and had been a captain of a vessel sailing from New York; I know the steams He deposed that he is a mariner, and had been a captain of a vessel sailing from New York; I know the steamer of a vessel sailing from New York; I know the steamer because the sailing from New York; I know the steamer because the sailing from New York to Jacksonville, Fla.; I am acquainted with the coast from New York to Florida; the usual route of steam vessels to New Orleans is to make the Hole-in-the Wall, if they do not draw over twelve feet of water, to strike over the bank to the Fortugas, from thence bear west northwest from the Double-beaded Keys, thence direct to New Orleans; I know Captain Goodrich, it was employed by Capt. Goodrich on the 18th of January last to go in the Massachusetts; he saked me if I was acquinted with the United States coasts; I don't recollect that he mentioned any particular part of the coast; there is a resease inside the reef; the Massachusetts was fit for a voyage along the coast; I saw the wagons brought on board Thursday before we cleared; when the vessel cleared on Saturday all the deck and fire hands were engaged and on board; Tuesday morning we were short of men; the engineer had left, with the principal members of his department; I don't know why the men left; nothing was said to me or in my hearing; I have had no conversations lately with Captain Goodrich, Mr. Oaksmith or Mr. Woorter; I was to receive \$75 per month; the highest wages gives are \$60; the usual rate is about \$40 per month; my arrangement was that if I did not like my situation to have my passage paid back from New Orleans in a first class vessel; I don't think this is the ordinary course; I helped on Thursday to receive the boxes on board; if did not know what they contained, Mr. Wooster shipped the men; I was not present when the articles were read to them; after the engineer and firemen left; others were coming and backing out almost daily; Riadon was not on board till the day of the seizure.

The cross-exmination of the witness was deferred till Monday morning.

March 12.—This morning Mr. Stackpool wa

to the stand, and cross-examined by Mr. Lovell. [A chart of the coast of Florida produced.] Witness pointed out the route that vessels generally take in

The District Attorney objected to the question. It was

unlawful expedition in this boat on that voyage? A. It was your intention A. To go to New Orleans.

Q. Had you, after clearing the port of New York, any intention to go behind those reefs, instead of taking the ordinary direction? A. I had not; I had no intention to come to any anchorage before, or meet any vessel before I got to New Orleans; I had no intention of going in any expedition against any people, before or after I reached New Orleans.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney—The tanks had water in them; I do not know that the water had been used for the ship's uses; I do not know if there was water in the casks.

I was captain of a vessel from this port belonging to Thompson & Hunter; I have been to Chai, to Glavan. I have here to Matanzar, the bustless was dull and I had nothing to do; that is the research of topped from raptain to mate; the last time I received wages as captain I sailed on shares; got about \$150 a month; as mate I got \$75; I have been more than it wiver voyages, may have been fifteen, to Cuba; never went from New Orleans or Mobile to Cuba.

To M. Lovell.—A large number of ship captains, during these hard times, have been thrown out of employment; the sare a great many out of employment, the sare agreat many out of employment, the sare agreat many out of employment, or the sail of the Line, examined by the District Attorney, Gepored—That he served in the Mexican war; aw the proposed—That he served in the Mexican war; aw the particles on board the Massachuestit; went into the kitchen and feund two large boilers of rinc on board, and saddles and tents; there were eivern bags which unquestionably contained tents; they would any cover six men; saw tent poles there, such as are used for war purposes; saw tin cases which looked like life preservers, but they could be used as canteens, as the end might be readily cut off, the carrieges could not be used in action; they are not gun carriages; there is no means of attaching guns to them that I saw, the harness was neither light nor heavy, but medium; the saddles had holeters, and could be used for military purposes; I have seen troops transported on vessels of or military purpose; I have seen troops transported on vessels of ort means good as capacity as the Massachuest, I should think, would carry from 800 to 1,000 men if stowed clesely.

Cross-samined—I was requested this morning to go on board the vessel, by the District Attorney; I came out of the Mexican war at the cl

which testiments. Second cook on board the Marsa-chusetts, deposed to the boilers and other articles being three frew the water from the boilers for cooking; the metallic boilers were never used; they would contain fifty or sixty gallons each.

Adjourned to Tuesday, at one o'clock.

MUNICIPAL APPAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. MARCH 12 - Lease O. Barker, Esq., President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and

approved. Several petitions for the remission of taxes were re-ceived and referred. The petition of the inhabitants of Flushing and its vicinity for a ferry from foet of Thirty fourth street, East river, to Hunter's Point, on Long Island, the terminus of the New York and Flush-ing Railroad, was referred to Committee on Ferries. A pe-tition of several parties to build the City Hall in Madison square was referred to the special committee on that

Alderman Herrich Arwine.

Alderman Herrich de following:—
Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Light Company be, and they are hereby, directed to lay their mains through the Third avenue, from Forty-fourth to Ninety-second street, and to light the public lamps on said avenue. Referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas. A petition from the residents on Third avenue, on the same subject, was also referred.

HIE OLD CITY HALL.

Alderman Voorning offered the following:—
Resolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies report to this Board, at its next meeting, the expense of taking down the building in the Park, lately nown as the New City Hall. Adopted.

Ending effects from the Bridge street Ferry ompany be compelled to run two boats during the day, and one boat until 12 P. M., was presented by Alderman teers. Referred to Committee on Ferries.

OCCUPATION OF THE BOOM OF THE BOARD.

Alderman Fox offered a resolution to the effect that this room be not allowed for occupation by any persons except the Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the Board.

Alderman Bown and Lord opposed the resolution, as it was evidently intended to prevent the Grand Jury being accommodated with the use of the room. The resolution was adopted.

Alderman Fox then offered a resolution that the Grand Jury be permitted to use this room. Adopted.

From the Governors of the Almshouse, inviting this Board to accompany them and the Legislature to the institutions on Tuesday, 13th instant. Accepted.

PARISS CONCURRED IN.

To concur with the Board of Councilmen in draft forms for subpeace, to answer to questions before committees of the Common Council, under an act enabling the Common Council to take the month.

TAPRIS CONCURRED IN.

To concur with the Board of Councilmen in draft forms for subposess, to answer to questions before committees of the Common Council, under an act enabling the Common Council to take testimony in matters referred for investigation. Directing the actual widening of Duame street, to take place on the lat of May, 1855. To flag Twelfth street, between avenue C and Dry Dock. To allow regular pay to policemen ackerman and Gambling, of the Sixteenth ward, who were suspended from pay.

FROM THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

A communication was received from the Chambers of Commerce suggesting the propriety and advantage of erecting the public building contemplated, in the Park. Ordered on file.

REFORT FROM THE COMPTIGUEER.

The Comprisoler, in a communication, reported the Sixth and Eighth Avenues Railroad receipts, as follows, for the month of February:—
Sixth Avenue Railroad.

\$13,300.87

Eighth Avenue Railroad.

\$18,469.22

WHARVES.

The report from the Board of Councilmen making the term for leasing wharves one year, instead of five years,

was non-concurred in.

EXPENSISE OF A COMMITTEE.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen, appropriating \$250 to defray the expenses of a committee on the Washington markst property, to Albany, was lost.

The Board adjourned to Thursday, at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met at 5 P. M., D. D. Conover, President, in the minutes were read and approved.

PRITTIONS PRESENTED.

of Deeds; to fence vacant lot in Twenty sixth street, be-tween lexington and Fourth avenues; to grade, pave, set and curb, gutter and sidewalk between Forty-fifth crtain butchers and drovers against the passage of an ordinance to prevent the alaughter of swine and neat cattle below Fittieth street, in this city; for removal of nuisance in Forty-sixth street, near Eleventh avenue; for a re survey of 123d street; to fence vacant lots in Nincteenth street, between First and Second avenues; to fing sidewalk opposite vacant lot in Nincteenth street between First and Second avenues; to pave sidewalks on morth side of Thirteenth street between avenues A and B; to fing west side of Fourth avenue, from Fourth street to Astor place; to fing sidewalks in Houston street; to have vacant lots fenced in Seventh and Eighth avenues, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; from Samuel Smith to be relieved from personal tax; to have crosswalk laid in front of Presbyterian church in Twenty-fifth street finged from Presbyterian church to Eighth avenue; to have sidewalk in Twenty-fifth street flagged from Fresbyterian church to Eighth avenue; from Hiram Eagle and others, to be organized into a hose company, to occupy the house of hose company 29, disbanded. All referred to appropriate committees;

KHSOLUTIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The following were received and referred:—

In relation to the removal of night soil; from the Chief Engineer, transmitting one from Hook and Ladder Company No. 11. Resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for house for the use of Hose Campany No. 56

From It is a contraction was received from the Chamber of Accepted.

Accepted.

A communication was received from the Chamber of Commerce, enclosing the following resolution:—

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Chamber, the location of the city offices and courts of law in the vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office, Merchantz Exchange, Assay Office, incurance and other commercial and public offices, has largely facilitated not only the legal but commercial business of the city, and that this Chamber respectfully suggest to the honorable the Common Council the propriety of erecting the centemplated public fuliding on the site of those recently destroyed by fire in the Park, believing that the interest of commerce and the public would thereby be greatly promoted.

Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

REPORTS PRINCENTS.

From Committee on Assessments, in favor of confirming the assessment list for building a sewer in Forty-seventh street, between Eighth and Natha wenues. From the same, in favor of confirming assessment list for rewer in Division street. From Committee on Finance, to cancel judgment against Issae Hall for encountering sidewalk in Front street. From Public Health Commissioner, to frame lots on Seventh and Righth avenues. From Fire Department Committee, in relation to a location for Engine Company No. 28. From the same, non-concurring to organize an engine company in place of Engine 18, disbanded From Committee in Streats, to amend report of same Committee on Assessments, to amend report of same Committee in the matter of sewer in Thirty first street, between Scoond and Third avenues.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole to take action on the Assessment list. A long debate en-

avenues.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole to take action on the Assessment list. A long debate ensued on the propriety of giving the Exempt Engine Company a house. It was at length agreed to furnish them a location in Ann street, between Gold street and Broad way. The third reading of resolutions was then proceeded with; after which the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

MARCH 12.—His Henor, Mayor Wood, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. CHARGE OF EXTORTION IN THE OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF The following preamble and resolution were offered by

the Supervisor of the Nineteenth ward, (Alderman He rick):-Whereas, There have been numerous complaints of a

system of extertion practised in or through the office of he Receiver of Taxes, by levying excessive costs and enperses upon those who neglected to pay their taxes for 1854, previous to the 15th of January last; and, whereas, t is understood that his Honor the Mayor has investigated this matter, and held a correspondence on the ubject with the Receiver of Taxes-there ore,

subject with the Receiver of Taxes—there'ore,
Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to faruish this
Board copies of any correspondence which may have
taken p ace between him and the Receiver of Taxes on
the subject of extra charges to delinquent tax payers.
The Supervisor of the Seventeenth ward (Alderman
Ely) move to strike out the preamble, as it impide a
censure to a public officer on mer rumor.
Supervisors Herrick, Baird, Voorhis and the Recorder
spote in favor of the preamble and resolution, and each
said he has been informed of several instances in which
these costs had been imposed.
The motion to strike out the preamble was lost by a
vote of 13 to 5. The preamble and resolution were then
put and adopted.
The Mayor informed the Board that he was ready to
furnish them with a copy of the correspondence immediately, or before the adjournment
The following is the correspondence—
How, Franance Wood—

HON. FERNANDO Wood:-Dran Sip.-The first knowledge I had that I was assessed for

In an Sip.—The first knowledge I had that I was assessed for personal tax was distress levy, served upon me a few days since, setting forth that my property would be sold enless I redecemed it on or before the 18th day of Pelyuser, with 12 per cent interest. Taking it for sranted that there was no other temedy, I called at the office of the Collector, 16th Duans street, under the chatham Bonk, and paid my bill, and to my surpried I found added to my sax of \$2.28, \$25 for costs, commissious and interest, making in al., as you will perceive by the endlosed bill, \$7.5, being about fifty per cost additional. Now, had I received notice from the Receiver of Taxes for in may other way that I was assessed, we mid not have seen at less to this gross imposition, which as I am informed, in and has been extensively practiced upon tax wayer, for the surprises of getting a large amount to costs, commissions, &e., out of them. I would have ad-

dressed you an ner upon this subject had I been aware fore that the office of Collector of Arrears was long disabilished, and that the proceeding against me was Illag Yours respectfully. F. DONNELLY, 76 Catherine st Nkw Yoar, Feb. 2, 1856.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1855.

MAYON'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, March 5, 1855.

BARYEY HART, ESO., Receiver of Taxes.

DEAR SIR.—Mr. F. Donnelly, 75 Catherine circes, complete to the com

Tax.
Costs of levy, &c
Five per cent commission
Interest on tax from August 31, 1864, to date of payment, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, as required by law.

Total....

annum. This section also provides that the constable shall pay the amount collected to the Receiver, "and shall return the warrant within thirty days."

Section 10, Law of 1843 (not referred to by yon) declared that all sales shall be advortised for six days, at conspicuous places in the ward in which the property distrained is located, and shall be sold by public auction.

Sec. 2, pp. 329, 330, Laws of 1845, is as follows:—"In all cases wherethe said Receiver shall proceed by a distress and sale of the social and chattels of any person for the payment of any tax due and payable as well before as after the said first day of October, 1843, it shall be lawful for his to authorize the officer making such distress and sale to collect in addition to the tax and interest thereon, the costs of

first day of October, [843, it shall be lawful for his to anthorize the officer making such distress and sale to collect in addition to the tax and interest thereon, the costs of such distress and sale."

Sec. 34. Laws of 1850, p. 195, declares, That the Constable "shall proceed to levy the said tax with interest thereon to the time when the distress and sale is made"—thus providing for distress and sale of the goods of delinquents, but not for any fees or costs for such distress and sale.

Sec. 36 of same law to which the Receiver does not refery. Speals "all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with said act."

The act of 1845 allows, in direct terms, the constable and act."

The act of 1845 allows, in direct terms, the constable and the tax and interest; but does not allow of costs, commissions, dec., when no sale is made in additions to the tax and interest; but does not allow of costs, commissions, dec., when no sale is made in made; viz: the tax and interest thereon, and also repeals all acts in no law is there found the right to collect fees of levy and commission except when a distress and sale is made, and

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A resolution to increase the pay of Jonathan W.

Odell, Crier of the Superior Court, from \$700 to \$800 as
year, was offered, and several members having borne
testimony to the character of M. Odell as an old and
efficient officer, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

THERD AVENUE RAILROAD.

THE report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, in favor of remitting the tax of 1854 against the Third Avenue Railroad Co.

WANT OF ACCOMMODATION FOR THE CITY GRAND JURY.
The RECORDER called the attention of the Beard to the fact that the city Grand Jury were compelled to adjourn this day for want of accommodation, the room assigned to them being inconvenient and insufficient. One member of the grand inquest of the last session, or the session before, contracted an illness which terminated in his death, and which was attributed to the bad state of their room. Usless a room is provided for them they will not meet, and there will be no business for the Court of Sessions.

will not meet, and there will be no business for the Court of Sessions.

Supervisor of the Seventh, (Alderman Pox), explained that in about a week another room would be ready for the Grand Jury.

The BRECKRIER suggested that the Grand Jury should be allowed the temporary use of the chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

The Mayor reminded the Board on a former occasion, and he would say that if he were a Grand Juror he would not for the value of the City Hall sit in the room assigned to them, for one day. The Tombs are full of personns waiting for indictment and trial, and unless accommodation be provided for the Grand Inquest the prison must remain full.

Supervisor Eur objected to this room being allotted for such a mothy group as generally came as witnesses before the Grand Jury.

Supervisor Voormis saw no reason why the Grand Jury should not be accommodated with the use of this room. He thought the Supervisor of the Seventeenth (Ely) mistook the character of the witnesses for that of the rowdes and vagabonds whom their testimony brought to justice.

Supervisor BROWN (First ward) was in favor of granting the Grand Jury the use of this room. On motion, the matter was referred to the Board of Aldermen, and the Supervisors adjourned to Monday next, at 4 o'clock.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

BROADWAY THEATER.—Miss Eloise Bridges makes her second appearance this evening, in Shiel's tragedy of "Evadne, or the Statue," Mrs. Warren as Olivis, and Mr. Conway as Colonna. The 'arcs entitled "Te 'Olige Benson," will conclude the entertainments. Miss Bridges appears again to morrow evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The pieces selected for this evening are "Therese, or the Orphan of Geneva," with Mrs. Tyrrell as Therese, and Mr. Cook as Carwin. The drama of "American Farmers" will follow, Mr. S. W. Glenn as Jonathan Ploughboy. The nautical drama of "Elack Eyed Susan" concludes the amusements.

BUXTON'S THEATER.—Two great favorities are affected.

Burron's Thearne.—Two great favorites are announced for this evening, namely, the comedy of the "Ferious Family," and the amusing drama of the "Toolles." Burron appears as Aminidab Sleek and Timothy Toolle. Miss Annie Lee, Mrs. Hough, and Mr. Jordan also appear.

Timothy Toodle. Miss Annie Lee, Mrs. Hough, and Mr. Jordan also appear.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A very attractive bill is agnounced for this evening. The first is the comedictated "Two Can Play at That Game." Goldamith's comedy of "Site Stoops to Conuser" will follow, with a cast embracing the names of all the most talented members of the company.

of the company.

American Messum.—the moral drama of "Hot Corn," and the farce of "Ichabod's Crone," are selected for the afternoon performance, and in the evening the domestic drama. "Honesty the Best of Policy," with Clarke, Hadaway, and Miss Mestayer in the principal parts. Woop's MINSTREES.—This band gives a variety of singing and dancing and instrumental pieces, together with the bariesque on Shakspeare's tragedy of "Macbeth."

BUCKLEY'S SEERNABERS —This company announces the revival of the burlesque on the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor." They also give a great variety of negro melodies. perman's Opera House.—This place was opened last evening under very promising circumstance pany is a arge one, numbering twenty-five.

The Black Swan sings at the Athenum Hall, Brook-lyn, to night and to morrow evening.

Hopz Chapen.—Mr. McIntyre gives an evening with Burns, on Wednesday, at Hope Chapel, Broadway. Burns, on Wednesday, at Hope Chapel, Broadway.

California.—The Chronicle of February 16 says:—
Theatricals are sharing in the hard times common to all kinds of business in the city and State. The Metropolitan theatre has produced a series of operas never before performed here, to generally poor houses. This house has been open only three or four nights in the week. The American theatre, the only place lett for English crams, draws equally poor attendances. The new Turners' Hall has been well attended at particular times, when balls and instrumental concerts by different Gegman societies have been given.

New York Veterans of 1812.

New York Veterans of 1812.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS, ALEATY, March 7, 1855.

The General in-Chief is happy to be able to announce to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, in the State of New York, that their and his efforts to obtain from Congress an additional appropriation of bounty land have been erowned with success.

Fach man of any grade, service, or color, who has been mustered, and actually served fourteen days, and in case he is dead, his widow or his minor child or children is entitled to receive so much land as will invest him with one hundred and sixty acres in all.

The General in Chief, in discharge of his obligation to watch over and advance the true interests of the Veterans of the State, embraces this opportunity to caution each man to be careful in the selection of an agent to draw his papers and obtain his land warrant; to pay no money in acvance, and not more than from three to five dellars in the most difficult cases, on receiving his land warrant.

Disclaiming all intention to dictate whom they should prefer, the General in Chief deems it wise, and therefore advises, that each Veteran employs in his vicinity an agent who is recommended by the officers of the Veteran organization, whose feelings and sympathics are naturally on the side of the old soldler, and who have proven their devotion to his interest by unceasing efforts to promet it at considerable cost and expense, in and out of the class.

JOHN ALWAISE, Ald de Cemp.